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PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application of

Minoru AZAKAMI et al.

Group Art Unit: 1794

Application No.: 10/527,796

Examiner: P. NORDMEYER

Filed: March 15, 2005

Docket No.: 123738

For: COUNTERFEITING PREVENTION LABEL AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING
THE SAME

RESPONSE TO RESTRICTION REQUIREMENT

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In reply to the January 30, 2008 Restriction Requirement, Applicants provisionally
elect Group I, claims 1-8, with traverse.

National stage applications filed under 35 U.S.C. §371 are subject to unity of
invention practice as set forth in PCT Rule 13, and are not subject to U.S. restriction practice.
See MPEP §1893.03(d). PCT Rule 13.1 provides that an "international application shall
relate to one invention only or to a group of inventions so linked as to form a single general
inventive concept." PCT Rule 13.2 states:

Where a group of inventions is claimed in one and the same
international application, the requirement of unity of invention
referred to in Rule 13.1 shall be fulfilled only when there is a
technical relationship among those inventions involving one or
more of the same or corresponding special technical features. The
expression "special technical features" shall mean those technical
features that define a contribution which each of the claimed
inventions, considered as a whole, makes over the prior art.

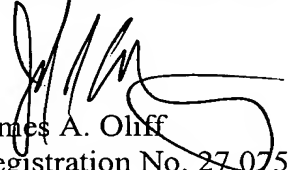
A lack of unity of invention may be apparent "*a priori*," that is, before considering the claims in relation to any prior art, or may only become apparent "*a posteriori*," that is, after taking the prior art into consideration. See MPEP §1850(II), quoting *International Search and Preliminary Examination Guidelines* ("ISPE") 10.03. Lack of *a priori* unity of invention only exists if there is no subject matter common to all claims. *Id.* If *a priori* unity of invention exists between the claims, or, in other words, if there is subject matter common to all the claims, a lack of unity of invention may only be established *a posteriori* by showing that the common subject matter does not define a contribution over the prior art. *Id.*

In the present case, the claims of Groups I and II possess *a priori* unity of invention. In particular, the claims of Group II are directed to a method for manufacturing the product of Group I. Accordingly, all the claims share common subject matter and, therefore, *a priori* unity of invention exists between all the claims. Thus, for the present application, a lack of unity of invention may only be determined *a posteriori*, or in other words, after a search of the prior art has been conducted and it is established that all the elements of the independent claim are known. See ISPE 10.07 and 10.08.

The Office Action does not establish that each and every element of the subject matter that is common to independent claims 1 and 9 is known in the prior art. Although the Office Action cites U.S. Patent No. 5,310,222, the Office Action nowhere specifically demonstrates how or where each of the claim limitations is disclosed or suggested by the cited reference. The Office Action contains only broad, general allegations, without any specificity whatsoever. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that lack of unity of invention has not been established, and thus a restriction requirement based on a lack of unity of invention is improper.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the restriction and election of species requirement
are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: February 21, 2008

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